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JOHN C. MARTIN. General Business Manager hed daily at Public Labora Building,
ndependence Square, Philadelphia,
I CENTRAL. Broad and Chestnut Streets
16 CITI Press Union Building
100 Metropolitan Town
100 Fullerton Building
1202 Tribune duilding
1202 Tribune duilding

NEWS BUREAUS: RETON HUBERU,
E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
Dogs Huggaru.
The Sun Hullding
Huggar.
Marvoni House, Strand
Sungat.
32 itse Louis le Grand SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

ETEXING LEDGER is served to subscribers hiladelphia and surrounding towns at the of twelve (12) cents per week, payable se carrier.

r mail to points outside of Philadelphia. In
United States. Canada or United States pos-lons, postage free. fifty (50) cents per-th. Siz (86) dollars per year, payable in all foreign countries one (\$1) dellar per Notice Subscribers wishing address changed tust give old as well as new address. BELL, 2000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

Address all communications to Evening Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia. BNTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOPPICE AS SECOND-CLASS NAIL MATTER

Philadelphia, Thursday, November 15, 1917

#### THE DEAD LEADER

ONE of the most popular men in 1 ill . delphia died when James P. McNichol breathed his last. His popularity was carned by the qualities he displayed to his fellows. He was human, intensely human. He did not sit in julgment over his fellow men and decline to have anything to do with those who did not easure up to an arbitrary standard. We were all men and brothers to him. This is only another way of saying that he was essentially democratic. Therein by the secret of his political success.

He was a man of great abilities. He started as a contractor in a humble way and built up one of the largest businesses in this part of the country. He was the successful bidder on many large pieces of work in other cities than Philadelphia. His capacity for affairs was recognized and envied by many lesser men. There e no disposition anywhere to begrudge him credit for his business success,

His political methods have been condemned and he has been denounced for combining business with politics. While be was alive and active this newspaper did not hesitate to call attention to the evils inherent in the system of which he was a part and a product. The system vicious, Mr. McNichol might have cought to change it. He chose, rather, to accept it. Revolutions are rare. He was not a revolutionist. Evolution is as fast as it becomes useless.

As a matter of fact, evolution is at work in the politics of this city. Mr. McNichol was a machine politician, using ethods which must be frowned upon by all who work for the efficient and eco-No politician would dare today, if he were so disposed, to colonize the doubtful districts in the way that was common twenty years ago. Public sentithat the standard of political morals has been raised and that political leaders, who necessarily represent the people, have been affected by the change. The political leaders of the next twenty years will not dare use the methods which McNichol adopted, for the reason that the mass of the people are demanding better things from their public servants.

The situation is encouraging, but it would be much more hopeful if the releader. Abstractions appeal only to the "highbrows" in their libraries. Theories the list. Skilled workers on war operaof government are important, but a mere thinking machine evolving theories is impotent when brought into competition with a human being gifted with the heart of friendliness and endowed with sym- similar work. The entire draft of more pathy for the suffering. The successful than 9,000,000 men subject to service, repolitical leaders in every large city are men who, like McNichol, get into close touch with the people and convince them that they are men of like passions with and needless detail. From the comprethe rest of them. In brief, they are not hensive classification of registrants the men too far ahead of their times. It is important that this fact be recognized. Taking account of it, however, does not absolve the leaders of public sentiment from their obligation to demand better things and to point the way. It does, wever, mitigate somewhat the severity of the criticism which is heaped upon the individual leaders in the existing order, for it spreads that criticism over the whole body of the electorate. The whole city of Philadelphia is responsible for the machine of which McNichol was the leader, and it must bear the blame for whatever that organization was permitted to do. If the citizens had deanded better things he would have sounded. He was merely the greature his times. He attained his leadership ugh the operation of the law of sural of the fittest, in the sense that the est means the man with the necessary ties to command.

His successor will be developed in the way and he will turn his back upon McNichal methods as soon as the y demands it. This is the way of eracy and it is the way of progress.

## NO RAILROAD STRIKE!

E President's warning that he will a strike grows out of the

oughly justified. American Federation of Labor leaders have called upon all strikers to return to war work, and it would be a well-nigh incredible piece of treachery if the transportation workers resorted to strike methods before seeking

mediation at this critical time. There would be sympathy for such a strike in various sections. It would be the sympathy of Germans. There might even be success for such a strike. It would be a success which would set back the cause of labor for years to come.

#### FRANCE DEMANDS CANDOR

CABINET crises in France are not what they are in other countries. In England they are the result of political changes in national thought; in France they are almost always a mere process of administrative readjustment. For example, such a detail of administration as the Goethals-Denman dispute would have and the fall of Premier and Cabinet would have been inevitable. But there would have been no more change of sentiment or of political alignment in France as a result of the incident than there was

A French Cabinet is appointed to accomplish a certain definite program, and sought for the next series of necessary measures. Naturally the changes are more frequent in war than in peace, as war demands a constant readjustment of policy. So far from indicating anothy toward the war, the present house cleaning in the French Parliament shows that the nation is keenly alive to the needs of the new situation. The specific charge against Painleve was lack of candor about current "scandals." It is a healthy sign that candor of the kind Lloyd George has just given such a fine example of is desired as much in France

#### PROFITEERING IN POTATOES HERE

FIVE HUNDRED carloads of potatoes held on railroad sidings in this city are doing two things detrimental to the public welfare and are violating two principles of the food administration, Profiteering greed in this matter, which takes on all the aspect of conspiracy in restraint of proper food distribution, is keeping up the high prices of potatoes and is adding to the freight-car shortage. On both these counts the unconscionable practice should be stopped, no matter whose excess war profits are sent a glimmering. Tons of food ready for consumption should reach the table without further delay, Hundreds of ears lying idle should be freed for the pressing needs of further service. The admirable ideal of the food board is to keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the con-

Potatoes, the most important winter vegetable, hoarded in freight cars for a carefully forced rising market and freight cars congested on railroad sidings argue that commercialism is overriding patriotism and even wartime common sense in some quarters. Coal, sugar and flour the order of nature. It sloughs off the have had perforce to yield to Hoover, Potatoes must succumb, and will do so now that the food commission has taken active note of the situation here and elsewhere.

nomical conduct of public affairs. But he and his methods were, perhaps, a be conducted on a different and better plan than that used in the first draft.

Mistakes and confusions were to be ex
Some of them cheered and charged and shade better than those of Israel Dur- pected in the draft of 1917, which endeav. went in boldly; others went in timidly. Once inside, they were all at home. On the cuit proposition which was constantly evolving simultaneously with its operation. Errors of judgment and methods were gradually eliminated as the draft ment would not permit it. This means | developed to its conclusion, and now through the rectifying force of experience a smooth and practicable system has been perfected, according to information from the Provost Marshal General's office.

Eligibles for selective service, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. who were exempted by local or district boards from the first call to cantonments gain no advantage from previous honoring of their claims, the same authority announces. Unmarried men naturally form the class subject to first summons. With them are grouped married men without domestic responsibilities. Married men with family ties are well down tions will be called if at all among the

The draft of 1918 will be for military purposes. There will be no conscription of labor for munitions, shipbuilding or maining after the subtraction of the First National Army of 687,000, will be scheduled under the reorganized system, which will be free from tedious, time-consuming enrollment of new armies can be efficiently and expeditiously made as needed.

"Made in Germany" has lost its punch just the same as liquor has in the

The railroad brotherhoods had better play fair in the game with Uncle Sam. Two strikes are regarded as serious and three strikes mean 'out'

War "wuxtrees" from Stockholm: 'Kerensky Defeated"; "Kerensky Victorious"; "Kerensky Arrested"; "Kerensky Enters Petrograd in Triumph." What for the next edition?

There is supposed to be a shortage of food in Philadelphia; but, as we all know, there will be ample for the 20,000 men who are coming within a few days to work at the Hog Island shipyards. It is odd how such big demands can be so quickly met. Despite the alleged shortage of cars, food will follow the trail of the dollar.

Finland, determined through the generations in its race consciousness and persistent in the preservation of its language, has catapulted itself into the ranks of the small nations by the simple process of proclaiming separate entity from Russia. And the sagacious Finns have taken ssual measures to operate the a leaf out of the book of American Middle West statesmanship by electing a board

## WHAT THE Y. M. C. A. IS DOING IN FRANCE

Eyewitness Describes Scope and Value of Organized Work for American Soldiers

By MAUDE RADFORD WARREN I WAS walking up a gray London street just off Tottenham Court Road; gray buildings, gray sky, but on the pavement a stream of glorious dusky-gold—the unlform of men in khaki. A group of them stopped suddenly in front of a tall building on which was the sign of the red triangle. They pulled off their caps, swung them in a wide circle and shouted:

"Good old Y. M.! Good old Y. M.!" Their young faces, a moment before masked with that stole surface born of trench life, now spoke eloquently their apbeen a parliamentary "affaire" in Paris preciation, their gratitude. They gave that gray Y. M. C. A. building the look a man gives his home.

"Well, it is the nearest thing to home we save out there," one lad replied when I

said something of the sort to him. "These blessed little buts follow our war under shell fire just as close as the War when that is achieved a new Cabinet is Office will let thom. I can never forget the first time I got into support trenches. It was pretty hard to sit there under fire the I like da smell of apples cen da fall. first time, and when our seventy-two hours were over I staggered out of the communication trench half stupefied. The first thing I saw in a meadow just up by the road was a Young Men's Christian Association field kitchen, all ready with hot coffee The soldier's eyes filmed over in misty reminiscence, and I guessed they must have nown real tears when he saw the Y. M. A worker quietly dipping up hot coffee and handing out sandwiches. That peaceful normal occupation must have helped bridge

#### ties of war and the normalities of civilian "Comforts of Home"

for him the chasm between the abnormali

"Yes, ma'am," he continued, "good old M. is about the last thing we see going nto the trenches and the first thing we see oming out. Where can a fellow be sure if hot food? The Y. M. Where can be see a cinema to take his mind off the cenches? Lots of the Y. M. buts have them Where can be hear a little music? Good old M. has phonographs. Buggest disappointt some of us had once was coming back that near billets to find that a shell gone bang through the phonograph, s a fellow want a quiet hour? He gets the Y. M. Does he want some one to Y. M. Doos be Y. M. provides.

"I used to kind of shrink from a Y. M. C. A. man—before the war, I mean. I had silly idea they'd want to talk to me about going to church, and ask if I drank and smoked and swore and if my feet otherwise took hold on hell. But they never talk religion to you unless you start it first. What they do for you is give you friendship and comfort. These Y. M. C. A. workers that go to France seem to be chosen with a view to their influence over the boys. Well, they have it all right. They seem to know just what to say and do for us. I've known a couple of fellows that turned religious just because of the goodness of these Y. M.

Many times I have seen English and colonial boys pouring into Y. M. C. A. huts in different places in England and France. They are sure of shelter, good food and recreation. In the dining rooms of the English buts English women watt on them for the above their contents. for the sake of their own boys; give them help and companionship; try to withhold them from the temptations of the street. in France there is equal zeal. Once I was in a certain scaport. An English transport had safely crossed the channel and excaped from submarines but not from rough water. The soldiers were disembarking-young, un-THE DRAFT OF 1918

THE draft of 1918 is certain. It will glamour of a foreign land had not begun indeed, were French posters instead of English, but the good old red triangle was the same. There were the tables for chess and checkers; there were the English magazines; there, above all, were the paper and ink. In a moment every available desk and table space was occupled by soldiers writing home. It was a very moving sight.

## Aid Our Own Boys

Now it is our own boys who are over there and who will need the kind of com-fort that only the Y. M. C. A. organizations an give. Letters and boxes from home are not enough, vital as they are; the ordinary voluntary canteens are not enough. There is no single organization that gives such a variety of necessary help as the Y. M. C. A. It not only gives shelter—and to the boys who have known the shelter the word "hut" will always have a blessed connotation—it not only gives food and recreation, but it gives what every woman will want her son, husband or sweetheart to have and what every father will want his boy to have-a certain intangible feel of home

feed them. They will perhaps be depressed; the Y. M. C. A. will cheer them. Think of the Y. M. C. A. as serving for you, as giving these boys of yours all you would give them with your own hands. It cannot be done without money. And those who are not making emotional sacrifices by sending men to the front ought to give the more because they are spared this sad a Wen't you give all you can—everybody

Think of our boys laboring up out of the trenches after three hard days during which they could not have hot food, dared not even smoke for fear of drawing the enemy's fire; could only git still under bombardment! Do you want them to be met at the end of the communication trench with a Y. M. C. A. field kitchen? They will, if you give enough. If you don't, they will march several miles to billets, wet, dispirited, before they can have anything hot. Won't you give—give even till it hurts? Give the money that will carry a little bit of home to the men who have taken upon their young shoulders the hardest part of this war.

# WAR NEWS AT THE FRONT "Trench gossip is a fearsome and un-

canny thing." says Ian Hay (Major Belth) in "All In It." the continuation of "The First Hundred Thousand." "It usually hegins life at the 'refilling point' where the A. S. C. motorlorries dump down next day's rations and the regimental transport picks

it up.
"An A. S. C. sergeant mentions casually
to a regimental quartermaster that he has
heard it said at the supply depot that heavy firing has been going on in the Channel. The quartermaster on returning to the transport lines observes to his quartermaster sergeant that the German fleet has come out at last. The quartermaster ser-geant, when he meets the ration parties be-hind the lines that night, announces to a platoon sergeant that we have won a great naval victory. The platoon sergeant, who is suffering from trench feet and is a constant reader of a certain pessimistic half-penny journal, replies gloomily: "'We'll have heavy losses ourselves, too,

"We'll have heavy losses ourselves, too, I doot!" This observation is overheard by various members of the ration party. By midnight several hundred yards of the firing line know for a fact that there has been a naval disaster of the first magnitude off the coast of a place which everyone calls Gally Polly and that the whole of our division is to be transferred forthwith to the Near East to stem the tide of calamity.

## Tom Daly's Column

MCARONI BALLADS JOY EEN DA NOSE My nose cet ces a verra funny thing! Ect always please me best w'en com's da

For dat's a time most evra breeze dat blown Ees breeng some So, even een da ceety, evratheeng Dat grows ecs pretta smellin' cen da

spreeng.

sprceng. Some smells cen summer, too, I like, but

So moocha like da spreeng; dey are too An' some o' dem you meet upon da street

Dey are too ripe for wat you calls "sweet"; But steell con summer w'en ces com' da

Eet maka moocha pleasure cen my nose. Een fall w'en com's da frost upon da

breeze smell da leaves dat die upon da trees nea wherever they go. They come up An' flowers dat are cen deir graves; an

> No pleasure een my nose at all from dat But steell we have da fruit, an' best of all

Dere ces no sweet perfume cen snow an'

An' no to me da weenter ces not nice; But steell da smell of peanuts w'en dey roast

Ees warm an' sweet een weenter-time. But most I like dees pipe tobac' beneath my nose

Dat keep da damma theeng from gattin' froze. IF YOU had to compose an original

take or invent a biscuit how would you go about it?

The answer seems to be: First get a job at sweeping the floors of a bakery. and then keep your eyes and your mind open. That's what William Rogers did. at any rate, and while there may be in this town men who can write better sonnets or pick out more and better tunes on the plane, there isn't one who has built more kinds of cake or edited more batches of biscuit than he has.

HIS studio? It moves about with him. Once, sitting upon the front platform of an open trolley car, one of his most popular hits came to him, and he went back to the bakery and has his men work it out. Of course, he has to depend upon the members of his staff, for he puts forth each day whole editions of cakes, but his men merely do what he tells them. Sometimes, it's true, they don't; but does Mr. William Rogers thereupon get mad and proceed to charliechaplin the dough all around the place? Not to any extent dear reader, and we'll tell you why:

Once a baker, in fear and trembling came to him and admitted that he had made a typographical error in a batch of dough; put too much of the wrong word in it or something like that. "Wait a minute," said W. Rogers, "and let's see what we've got." Analysis of the cake proved it to be better than the regular stuff. So they pulled it apart and discovered what was wrong and thereafter made all the cakes wrong the same way. Another time-but this wasn't one of his men-a baker had twenty barrels of flour made up into dough when the engine that ran his cutting machine broke down. It was out of commission twenty-four hours, and by all the rules of the trade that dough was fit for the garbage can and no more. But the baker went ahead and baked some of it. He got the richest cakes he had ever turned out. Twentyfour hours' aging of the dough had done it. A profitable mistake!

DO YOU think you could compose a sponge cake guaranteed to keep soft and fresh for at least a week and bake it in a paper cup till the top crust is a rich brown-without so much as scorehing the paper cup? Of course you couldn't That's only possible to an artist like William Rogers. He turns out 4000 dozen of them a day. And if this were an advertising column, instead of one of pure reading matter, we'd tell you where he does it.

CHRISTOPHER'S typewriter's covered with dust since his musket was molded with his hands and he marched off to Camp Meade last week. But this-written, perhaps, with the point of a bayonet -came in yesterday's mail:

LINES WRITTEN IN DEJECTION UPON SEEING A PORTRAIT OF G. K. CHESTERTON RESEM-BLING W. B. YEATS

Upon what "meat" has this our Gilbert Fed, that he has grown so lean? Ah, can it be th' ascetic filbert Has giv'n his jowl that hollow mien?

Oh, Gilbert, why not up and chewing The humid haunch, the steaming chop? Those noxious nuts have been th' undaing Of modern grandson and grandpop.

forswearing chops, deserting haunches, The former steal-hounds turn to grits, And direly desiccate their paunches, And tear their tempers into bits.

What odds? But You, who preached the flagon,

Who sang the splendors of the roast, That YOU should climb the water-wagon, And float your mind in lacteal toast!

Get hence! Get hence! With Wegg and Venus, Go hide your tannin-tippling shame; No longer is there aught between us, Except your stories' phosphor-flame.

In days to come your Flying Inn can No longer irrigate THIS maw! Gilbert, to you we've tied the tin-can We once attached to Bernard Shaw! PRIVATE CHRISTOPHER. Camp Meade, Md. of the Engineers.

HARRY C. LUCAS, who is some considerable part of the Philadelphia Electric Company, happened upon one of his clerks buying an alarm clock in a store on Market street the other day. "Fifty cents!" said he; "is that all you're paying for that?" "Yes, sir," said 'he clerk. "Why," said H. C. L. (Hooverish initials those!) "that clock won't work." "Well." said the clerk, "I'm buying it for my

# FIRE AT CLINTON TEACHES LESSON

#### Building Regulations Should Be Revised - Comment on Current Topics

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir-It usually takes a spectacular event such as the fire in the Clinton apartment house Friday evening to draw public attention to an evil tendency.

In Philadelphia there is a tendency follow the had example of New York and the cities of continental Europe in building mul-tiple buildings. And this tendency is manifest at a time when New York and the European cities, having had full experience with multiple dwellings, are seeking, through the zoning and other regulations, to check their increase. Admittedly there is a demand for a number of multiple dwell ings, even in a city of homes, to shelter those who have no intention of staying here permanently-childless couples or families whose real home is elsewhere and who use a city apartment only for the winter months while their children are away at school. But even for them there should be at least light and air and protection against fire. Our present standards do not assure these.

We are accustomed to think of upper Manhattan and its lower East Side as solid masses of high barrack tenement and apartment houses. Yet New York requires more space about its multiple dwellings, larger ards and courts, than does Philadelphia Our salvation so far has been that we have only a few scattered apartment houses, each overlooking single-family dwellings, from whose lots they borrow light and air. New York was so dissatisfied with its stand ards that it has adopted, with the approval of the realty interests, a zoning ordinance that imposes much higher standards in areas not yet overcrowded, in order to pre-

vent an extension of present conditions.

By the time New York began effective regulation of its multiple dwellings its streets were lined with six-story nonfireproof structures. These it had to accept as could by requiring that tenement or apartment houses exceeding six stories must be of fireproof construction. Chicago, grap-pling with the problem earlier in its development, set three stories as the nonfire-proof limit. Other cities, like Minneapolls, are following Chicago's example. Philadelphia would do itself a service by adopting

the same standard.

Incidentally, we should consider cost of maintenance. I will mention only one item. As all who have studied housing know, a change from single-family houses to mul-tiple dwellings makes necessary a great intiple dwellings makes necessary a great increase of inspection by the city authorities. There are so many more things that must be required for multiple dwellings, such as fire-escapes. And each must be inspected frequently to make sure it is in proper condition. The door at the foot of the fire-escape on the Clinton should not have been locked. Whether it was or not such doors. escape on the Children it was or not, such doors are very likely to be locked unless inspected, if for no other reason than that the tenants fear marauders. And inspectiar marauders. And inspection must be ild for. JOHN IHLDER, cretary Philadelphia Housing Association Philadelphia, November 14.

THE FREEING OF LABOR

THE FREEING OF LABOR

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—Among the many good things spoken
by the Fresident in his appeal to labor,
the most significant are the following: "If
we are true friends of freedom we will see
that the power of this country and the
producing activity of the country shall
be raised to the highest degree, and nobody
should be allowed to stand in its way.
Our duty, if we are to do this great thing
and believe that America is the hope of
the world, is that we must stand together
night and day. But while we are fighting
for freedom, we must see that labor is free;
and that means a number of things. We for freedom, we must see that abor is free; and that means a number of things. We must see that the conditions of labor are rendered not more onerous during the war, but see that the instrument through which labor conditions are improved must not be

checked."

Let us hope that the President had the single tax in mind when he spoke of "the producing activity of the country" and where he says "we must see that labor in free" and that "the instrument through which labor conditions are improved must not be checked."

If he has said these things, however, for the one object of fostering and extending

gard for the underlying conditions with which labor is held in slavery—then the President and the representatives of labor who applauded his words will be doomed

TO OUR

BOY'S ABROAD

"LAST CHANCE, HOME FOLKS!"

o disappointment.

While the natural element of land is made subject to private ownership, while the choice portions of "God's gift to the children of men" are allowed to remain the stakes for which speculators and gamblers play, labor will not be free.

Private ownership of land is the stone
wall against which the producing activity of this country will struggle in vain, and among the many listeners to the Presi-dent's speech, who know that this is so, might be mentioned the name of Samue

Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. Why does he remain silent? OLIVER McKNIGHT. Philadelphia, November 14.

## FOOD VALUE OF CANDIES

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Mir-Much has been printed regarding the great quantities of sugar used in the making of confectionery. Little or no conideration has been given the actual return in terms of caloric food value, In the case of chocolate

nutriment is to be derived from a pound of chocolate than from a like amount of al-most any other food. In accordance with the regulation of the Federal food authorities, manufacturers are using only cent of the usual amount of sugar, and in many cases considerably less.

It must be borne in mind that to a great

extent the manufacturing confectioners have been a great encouragement to sugar growers and producers during the last ten r twenty years. When it is considered that but one pound of sugar is used in the manufacture of four pounds of nourishing food chocolate, some idea of the importance of a sufficient sugar supply is obtained.

If sugar is withdrawn in too great quantities, it will be impossible to utilize the vast crops of cocoa beans, almonds and other nuts, so plentiful at the present time This would represent a loss of nutrition foods, difficult to offset by any substitute.
WILLIAM H. LUDEN.

Reading, Pa., November 14.

WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A. Our men face fearful dangers in France ong before they get into the trenches. "Th Battle of Paris" has put many a soldier out of action and malmed and polluted him for life. This is no idle rumor. Major Finney, the famous Baltimore doctor, who is working night and day in France to combat immorality and uncleanliness among our troops, says: "We are fighting for the future generations of America. For God's sake—for your own sake—come God's sake—for your own sake—come across and help us."

"Come down and save my men before it's too late," is the message that has gone to our Y. M. C. A. headquarters in Paris

from officer after officer in command of American troops in France. Our men are not vicious. But they are

Our men are not victous. But they are red-blooded men, face to face with the flercest temptations and all home responsibility relaxed. It is up to us to see that they have plenty of amusement for their idle hours. When the fearful tension of they have purchased in the fearful tension of the trenches is over they must have whole some relaxations—athletics, music, theat rical shows, books, writing paper, indoor games and home food and sweets.

The American Y. M. C. A. is operating two hotels in Paris, one in the French Alps two hotels in Paris, one in the French Alps for Americans on leave, and restaurants and sleeping quarters in every center through which our troops pass. Already it has 250 buildings up or in course of erection in France. At the port where many of our men debark it is running a big cafe, where the soldiers and sailors can get home-food at a minimum price. Mrs. Vincent Astor is in charge of this. One of the first men she waited on there had formerly been a steward on her own yacht.

The Y. M. C. A. is working for the greater efficiency of our soldiers. It is a plain business proposition. The Government is spending \$50,000.000 a day on the material factors in warfare. The Y. M. C. A. asks for \$25,000,000 to supply the spiritual factors during the next seven months—the morale, high spirits.

tors during the next seven months the morale, high spirits, laughter and touch with home that strengthen a victorious

JAPAN'S UNLUCKY NUMBERS Our unlucky number is 13. In Japan hey have two unlucky numbers—42 and 49. Nobody wants either of these numbers for

Nobody wants either of these numbers for a telephone call, simply because the former is pronounced "shini," which means "to die," and the latter is pronounced "shiku," which means "death." The luckiest telephone number in the estimation of the Japanese business man is eight, which surgests proposed to the lagrange business man is eight, which surgests the latter than the latter t

### What Do You Know?

Who is Raymond Fosdick?
What are julousies?
Will German moneys and properties in this country be confiscated under the alies enemy act? What is incivism?

Who wrote "The American Flag"? Name the "Great Cham of Literature," What is the signification of "U" in U-best? 8. How is the former National Guard of Pen sylvania now named? 9. What is a service flar? 10. Who is M. Painleve?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Violet Oakley is a celebrated American artist and mural painter. Perhaps her mad important work is the punel frescoing for the Senate chamber at Harrisburg.

2. "Attle salt" is a figurative expression for delicately sensoned wit. 3. William G. Sharp is the American Ambas-sador to France.

5. A phagocyte or leucocyte is puscle moving freely in the function is to destroy mor

7. Leon Trotsky is one of the leaders of the Russian rebellion. He is Minister of Fer-eign Affairs in the present de facts Cabinet.

8. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrate the nord 9. The Vardar River is a strategic stress in the Macedonian theatre of war.

THE GRANITES OF CONNECTICUT

THE United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, has published a valuable report on "The Granites of Cosnecticut." The magnitude of the grants industry of New England lends special in-terest and importance to this publication. New England granite in the form of stateary, monuments, bridges and buildings a found in almost every part of the United States and even in foreign countries. In States and even in foreign countries. In nearly all the eastern States, as well as in cities as distant from New England as Vicksburg, Spokane and San Francisco, in Montreal and in Cuba, these granites may

be seen in statues or in permanent structures.

Though the granites are by no means the oldest rocks, they furnish by far the hardest and most durable construction store, though they differ greatly in hardness among themselves. Some granites crush under a pressure of 15,000 pounds to the course inch, ethers withstand pressures expense inch, ethers withstand pressures exsquare inch: others withstand pressures exceeding 40,000 pounds. The granites are of plutonic origin, resulting from the cooling of molten rock matter—the magma—which was forced upward from the earth's interior. Before its intrusion this magma existed as a fused mass heavily charged with gasts. and therefore under immense pressure. Is jected upward by this pressure through and among the older rocks, it was changed from a fused liquid mass to a plastic paste, finally solidifying and combining at some places with the older rocks and at these places forming grantite rocks upon a the grainest.

solidifying and combining at some with the older rocks and at these places forming granitic rocks such as the grained. These profound disturbances in early geologic time produced over much of New England deposits of granite and granite rock that is suitable for economic uses, ranging from statue making to road building. The rocks are of many colors—black, white, red, purple, pink and yellow. The authors of the builletin, T. Nelson Dale and Herbert E. Gregory, believe that when these granites were formed New England was a mountainous region that stood several those and feet higher than the land of today.

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The great cap of overlying rock into which the granites were intruded has since been largely removed by erosion, so that the granite is now exposed at many place. The presence of this great cover, which prevented the rapid cooling of the magnapermitted the formation of the granite. He the molten masses been forced to the surface and exposed to the air they would have cooled so quickly that the slow proces of crystallization by which granite is formed would have been arrested by the sudden passage of the material into the solid state a change that forms a dense glass similar to that in the obsidian cliffs in Yellowstee Park. Instead, the molten masses, forced upward by great pressure against a capping of enormous weight, cooled and solidined slowly enough to permit the complete crystallization of the liquid or plastic mater, allowing the molecules of the minerals to the complete crystallization of the liquid or plastic mater.

ter, allowing the molecules of the miners to arrange themselves in the crystalline for in which, as the microscope shows, they a pear in granite. The heat of this meit mass must have been very great, as gra-melts at a temperature of 2000 degrees \$500 degrees Fahrenhelt—Butletin